

Personal News, Facts, Fancies and Brief Happenings Abroad as Told by the Cables

DECEIVED WIFE MAY
KILL HER HUSBAND,
FRENCH JURY SAYS

Bordeaux Man, Who In-
stalled Actress Near
Home, Shot Dead.

WOMAN WINS ACQUITTAL

Authorities Alarmed at Sud-
den Increase of Similar
Crimes in Country.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau,
Paris, March 11.

That a deceived wife not only has the right to kill an unfaithful husband, but commits a praiseworthy act in doing so, seems to be the opinion of a jury in the Gironde asizes. These twelve men acquitted Mme. Perron, who was charged with the murder of her husband, director of a theater at Bordeaux, by shooting him when she met him in the street.

The verdict was received with tearful applause and the woman, who had been already generally accepted as a heroine, has received offers for concert engagements at an increased salary.

The case is relieved of much of the usual sordidness of such acts by the curiously businesslike manner in which the woman carried out the crime.

The couple had lived happily together for fifteen years and had two children. The husband met Magdelaine Guy, an actress of Dijon, and brought her to Bordeaux, where he leased an apartment across the street from his home, apparently expecting this wife not to object to the arrangement. An ineffectual scene followed. Finally the wife informed him that if he did not give up his irregular home she would shoot him on a certain day.

The husband disregarded the warning, but the wife kept her word. She put him in the street, fired at him three times, and when she was sure that he was dead calmly gave herself up to the police.

Although the verdict of the jury generally has met with popular approval, perhaps owing to the wife's undeniable provocation, the authorities are gravely concerned, as this is likely to increase the veritable wave of husband and wife killing which is now sweeping through the country. Not a day passes without several such crimes being recorded. In this week there were three cases in Paris, one in Toulouse, one in Lorient and one in Tarbes. Only one was due to drink. All the others were prompted by jealousy and all were carried out with as much calm callousness as though the murderers had been promised an acquittal in advance.

A curious fact about the present epidemic is that the wife murders the husband, while before the war the ratio was only 25 per cent. A revolver is used in three out of every four cases. A distinguished criminologist told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent that this was the most hopeful sign, showing the murder wave to be directly due to the effect of the war on women, which was certain to fade away as the stress of the strife is outgrown.

"A normal husband murderer," he said, "sets poison, premeditates the act and uses about it stealthily. The present wave of murders cannot really be considered as such, but can be more correctly described as victims of attacks of nerves."

250,000 FOREIGNERS
IN GERMAN CAPITAL
Austrians Number 100,000;
Russians, 80,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau,
Berlin, March 11.

Berlin is regaining its character of the international metropolis. Although the Americans of permanent residence number only 1,000 the city's foreign colony has a total of 250,000 souls. That means that every sixteenth inhabitant of the German capital is a foreigner.

The Austrians rank foremost, with 100,000. The Russian contingent is 80,000. Of the former allies of Germany other than Austrians there are 5,000 Hungarians, 1,000 Bulgarians and an equal number of Turks. Of Germany's former enemies the Italians are most numerous, with 1,500, while England and Rumania have 500 each. Greece is represented by 400 permanent residents; Jugoslavia, 350; Belgium, 150. No more than 50 Frenchmen have chosen the capital city of their arch enemy as an abode. Of Poles, however, there are as many as 20,000.

BIG MOTOR LIFEBOATS
FOR LIVERPOOL PORT
Can Carry 150 Passengers
and Have Heated Cabins.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau,
London, March 11.

New Brighton, near Liverpool, is to have the first of a new type of 60 foot motor lifeboats, designed by the British Lifeboat Institution. The boats will be capable of carrying 150 passengers, fifty of whom can find refuge in a heated cabin.

New Brighton always has had the biggest and best lifeboats in the service on account of the dangerous sand banks running fully ten miles out to sea. The new boats are designed above all to combat rough seas. Their speed is ten knots in moderately bad weather. All the vital machinery is protected from accident by wreckage.

DRESSMAKING MORE USEFUL
THAN POLITICAL ECONOMY

Berlin Paper Urges German Women Who Crowd
Berlin University to Take Up Work Which
Offers Better Chance of Support.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau,
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"Don't study political economy; study dressmaking," is the advice given German women by the Berliner Tageblatt, after tracing what the liberated sex is planning to do with its future. It happens that more than 800 women actually are studying for a doctor's degree in political economy at the Berlin University, or seven times as many as before the war. It happens also that there are virtually no jobs to be had by male political economists; wherefore women are urged to get into work where they have a chance of supporting themselves.

It happens that in dressmaking and its numerous branches the demand is greater than the supply. If women do not wish to sew and design for a

living, however, other fields are open to them. A school that has been started in Hamburg to prepare women for civic work reports that there are more vacancies than it can fill. Juvenile courts, orphan boards, state instruction offices and other social institutions all need trained workers, and women have been found the equals of men in this work. Also there is a demand for women as laboratory assistants, housekeepers and teachers in agricultural colleges. Many openings exist in the arts and crafts and for physical culture instructors.

GERMAN SOLDIER
CHANGES TO FRENCH

Arrived With Regiment in
Douai, Found Work and
Stayed There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau,
Paris, March 11.

Another wartime Odyssey was revealed this week in Douai, where Ernest Lange, a young German, was arrested for failing to comply with the immigration restrictions. At the beginning of the war Lange arrived in Douai in a German regiment, during whose occupation he learned to speak French fluently. Shell shocked later and unable to speak at all, he was under treatment at the Douai Hospital when the French army retook the town. He was given employment in a sawmill under the name of Boulanger, the authorities believing he was French.

When the Germans again took Douai he was taken prisoner by the Germans as a Frenchman and sent to Germany. He did not reveal his identity, but awaited the verdict of the jury. He returned to Douai until two years ago, when he found work. Still using the French name he had chosen he was recruited in the French cavalry.

After ending his service he again returned to Douai. Several weeks ago he decided to revisit Germany, and wrote his aged mother in Bremen to send him money for the journey, but his letter was intercepted by the French postal authorities and led to investigation and his arrest. As Lange's service with the French army, as well as his conduct during the war, were satisfactory, it is believed he will be given the chance to retain his adopted French nationality.

SAYS CLERGY MAKE
THE BEST HUSBANDS

Rev. W. Major Scott So As-
serts, but Artists Hopeless.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau,
London, March 11.

Clergymen are the most desirable husbands of all classes and ranks of men. Judging by the marriage statistics compiled by social reformers. This statement was made, inconspicuously enough, to be sure, by none other than the Rev. W. Major Scott in the Dundee Congregational Church, in the course of some remarks on marriage.

He said that business men and members of the stock exchange were regarded as less satisfactory husbands. After clergymen came army and navy officers, then professors and teachers. Authors and journalists, said the dominie, were "satisfactory," but artists? Really, quite hopeless!

PORTRAITS FOUND OF
STS. PETER AND PAUL

Early Christian Church Un-
earthed, Frescoes Intact.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Rome, March 11.

While digging for the foundation of a garage near the Porta Maggiore in Rome this week remnants were found of early Christian period buildings. A church was discovered, with frescoes intact.

Prof. Rudolf Lanciani, a prominent archaeologist, declares contemporaneous portraits of St. Peter and St. Paul have been revealed.

200 Russian Aristocrats
'Supers' in German Film

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau,
Berlin, March 11.

A new film, which is to be shown here shortly, entitled "The Devil's Elbow," will boast 200 "supers," all of them members of the Russian aristocratic colony in Berlin. Under the pinch of poverty a member of one of Russia's oldest families organized a troupe of his fellow aristocrats; and he is cooperating with German film producers, who entice his company whenever royal court scenes are required. The manager of "The Russian Aristocratic Supernumerary Company" is in a position to guarantee faultless court atmosphere to any film producer willing to invest in the real thing.

CORSICAN VET KNEW
CIVIL WAR HEROES

Maurice Grimaldi Enlisted in
American Lafayette Guards
in 1861.

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In the death last week of Maurice Grimaldi in Bastia, Corsica, disappeared one of the few veterans of the civil war who had personal contact with men whose names are known to every American schoolboy—Lincoln, Stanton, Scott, Burnside, Meade, Joe Hooker, Grant, Kearny, Butler and Sheridan. Himself a member of the noted Corsican family that produced Gen. Grimaldi, Maurice was the son of a small town physician and a nephew of the Corsican poet Paul Emile Grimaldi, from whose poems the youth obtained the inspiration that resulted in his quest of fortune amid scenes of American liberty.

At the age of 20 he left the lyceum in Bastia and went to New York, arriving in August, 1861, just in time to enlist in that volunteer regiment of New Yorkers known as Lafayette's Guards, commanded by General Sigbee (then), Col. Philippe Regis de Trobriand, but later he was transferred to the Eighty-second Regiment.

Although there were many European volunteers in the northern army, Grimaldi had the distinction of being the only one who took part in all campaigns—Chancellorsville, Harper's Ferry, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg and Spotsylvania. Col. Philippe Regis de Trobriand, who was with him at the battle of Antietam, told THE NEW YORK HERALD that he lost his right leg, struck by a bursting shell.

Receiving his pension certificate, Grimaldi, in the early eighties, decided to return to Corsica. The remainder of his life he devoted to historical study, especially wherein it related to the causes and results of America's great civil conflict. He frequently lectured in various parts of France on American valor at arms.

At the time of his death M. Grimaldi was completing a volume of personal memoirs, covering his experience with the army of the Potomac and relating his personal conversations with and his impressions of American generals and political leaders. Just after the armistice he was the host of a large delegation of American soldiers on a visit to Corsica, and entertained them at his own home. M. Grimaldi, like one son, Eugene, who for years has carried on in Bastia the export business for which the father laid the foundation during his twenty years sojourn across the Atlantic.

TO RESTORE CHURCHES
IN RAVAGED FRANCE

Plan Loan of 20,000,000
Francs to Aid Rebuilding.

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New York Herald Bureau,
Paris, March 11.

Now that the museums in the invaded regions which were looted by the advancing Germans in 1914 and 1915 have been restored, as far as possible, to their pre-war status, attention is being given to the reconstruction of village churches, many of which were willfully damaged by dynamite just before the armistice.

Several cooperative building societies joined forces this week for the purpose of obtaining Government aid in floating a loan for churches. It is estimated that such a start must be made if the places of worship can be put back on their feet.

This plan provides for the use of rough looking hutments in many regions which formerly boasted aristocratic buildings, but public opinion is general that such a start must be made if the present crime era is to be halted. Thousands of oil paintings taken from churches have been restored by the Germans. In fact, the Reparations Commission has been notified of the receipt of some eighteenth century works of art which were not even listed among those stolen by the enemy during the war.

PINEAPPLE FOR 40,000 KRONEN

First One Austrian Had Seen
Since 1914.

VIENNA, March 11.—A man walked into the bar of one of the big hotels and placed a pineapple on the table. "One pound sterling or 40,000 kronen," he said.

There was no sale, but the incident serves to illustrate the chaotic idea of values prevalent here. An Austrian smiled it gratefully, remarking: "It's the first one I have seen since 1914."

COASTER IS GERMAN
FUTURE AIRPLANE

Seeking Type That Will Go
Longest Without the
Motor Running.

ONE CHEAP AND POPULAR

Those With High Power Mo-
tors Too Costly—8 Horse-
Power Desired.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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The airplane of the future must be of the type that will go the longest distance without the motor running, and a national campaign has been launched by German aviation experts to discover what type answers that requirement.

Coasting in motorless planes is to become a sport engaged in by technical school students to the same degree as American collegians play football.

The League of German Aircraft Manufacturers has organized this year's contest and has offered a prize of 100,000 marks to the flyer who stays off the ground for the longest time, but to win the prize he must fly without interruption at least forty minutes, return to the starting point and fly at least three miles beyond. This means the prizes will go to the flyer who succeeds in about doubling the coasting time heretofore achieved in Germany. F. A. Klinger, director of the manufacturers' league, told the correspondent for THE NEW YORK HERALD that he was confident this record would be reached.

In the first year of coasting tests the best time was only seven minutes, but in year twenty-one minutes was attained. Herr A. Klinger admitted it was hazardous work, and that two capable flyers had lost their lives last year in this manner.

"The future of flying," he said, "lies in its becoming popular—and for us, popular means cheap. Airplanes have to be sold to, and meet the requirements of, the same kind of people who now use automobiles. So the secret of the future is the small motor and the least possible fuel consumption."

"The airplane, like the motor car, must be able to run as long as possible with the gas shut off. Heretofore airplanes have depended upon the strong power of the engine, and that fact alone has placed them beyond the reach of men and women in ordinary walks of life. What we must come to finally is the airplane motor of about eight horse power, but this will be developed only when we know more about air resistance and air currents. If we have a coasting machine which is able to stay up forty minutes we shall have made a good beginning. A small motor will be able to keep this type flying when the wind falls."

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ARTISTS IN REVOLT
EXHIBIT IN CAFES

Half a Dozen Shows Dis-
played in Montmartre
and Montparnasse.

NO ADMISSION CHARGED

No Tax for Use of Wall Space
and No Commission on
Sales.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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Paris, March 11.

The French artists' strike against the picture dealers' art galleries is having the curious result of turning cafes and drinking saloons into popular art centers. At least half a dozen exhibitions are now on view at cafes in the neighborhoods of Montmartre and Montparnasse. Numbered pictures hang on the walls and the usual catalogues are provided, the only difference from the ordinary art gallery being that the patrons can sit down to meat and drink while surveying the masterpieces.

No charge is made for admission. The saloonkeeper, relying upon the added attraction to lure his customers, levies no tax upon the artist for wall space, nor collects commission on sales.

The movement, which started in a small way in one of the cafes of Montmartre, has proved so satisfactory to all concerned that it is spreading rapidly to such well known painters as the Swedish painter Tyre, who expressed himself as delighted with results. One of them pointed out to THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent that the artist not only escapes the heavy commission and the profits of the picture dealer, but also the movement tends to spread the love of art among a class hitherto not interested in it.

The latest extension of the movement is a cafe near the Montparnasse railway terminal, where daily concerts are being given in the Salon art gallery by young musicians and students, who find this the best way of exhibiting their talent while awaiting the opportunity for appearance in the concert hall.

On the right bank of the Seine no longer can the tipsy tourist or the touring tippler expect to imbibe "eau de vie" and other high powered beverages in the cafes of the boulevard with the old time feeling of security that he is getting at least 40 per cent. alcohol. While hitherto bottles always have been marked with the percentage where lesser proportions were contained, the Seine tribunal has just declared that bartenders and cafe proprietors cannot be brought up for infraction of the law if they fail to apply the "under forty" label, and that there is nothing to prevent the small bistros (drinking bars) adjoining the boulevards, which are now proselyting their low class clientele by huge signs announcing that the alcoholic content of their drinks is as high as 40 per cent, and during their weather neighbors to say the same for the goods they purvey in greater style.

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DIVORCE COLONIES URGED
PENDING LEGAL ACTIONS

Housing Problem in Paris Complicates Cases of Wives
Seeking Separation, as They Are Not Allowed
to Remain Alone at Hotels.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau,
Paris, March 11.

Private hotels for estranged couples is the latest suggestion of Parisian courts which are finding the duty of granting divorce decrees hampered by the fact that the French capital's housing problem is still as serious as ever. The French law does not permit a wife to remain alone at a hotel while seeking a divorce. In fact the mere registering at a hotel by a married woman is frequently sufficient cause to warrant a husband in filing a counter action. But the judges have decided that this should not force un-

happy couples to live together, and special consents are being given wives to live in small private hotels after a warning that their conduct there must be perfect.

But this practice is arousing opposition from some divorce lawyers, who are pointing out that the difficulty would be solved by instituting a "divorce colony" from which the stronger sex would be barred pending a divorce hearing. A similar experiment was made just after the Revolution, but for another reason, when the citizens of Neuvex opened a hotel for divorcees in the hopes of working out a reconciliation on Sunday afternoons, when the husbands were allowed to visit their erstwhile mates.

GERMANY'S 'ILLEGAL'
RULER A PROBLEM

Ebert Unconstitutional, but
People Do Not Know
What to Do.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau,
Berlin, March 11.

Germany finds herself in the unique position of having an unconstitutional President and not being quite sure what to do about it. Herr Ebert, the saddlemaker who was chosen by the Weimar constituent Assembly, should have been replaced long since by a popularly elected successor. This should have occurred automatically, as one of the conditions agreed to by the Government in the housecleaning following the Kapp rebellion. But for the sake of political convenience Herr Ebert has been kept in office.

He is a Majority Socialist and thus representative of the largest party in Germany, and none of the other parties has seen a chance of putting a man of its own in his place. The Conservatives raised the issue in the Reichstag and obtained a statement from Chancellor Wirth that he himself wished the Presidential question finally settled.

However, a public letter to the same effect written by President Ebert last fall. Yet there are no less buzzing around potential candidates to-day. Reichstag leaders simply maintain that there is no change in the situation for the time being. If the Reichstag is dissolved through a collapse of the Government's tax program it is possible that a Presidential election, together with a new Parliament.

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